

RAILWAYS JOIN P. R. R. IN FIGHT ON 8-HOUR LAW

Injunction Sought Against Enforcing Adamson Act

GENERAL MOVE IN EAST

Objections to 8-Hour Law Made in P. R. R. Suit

THE act deprives employers and employees of liberty of contract. Congress is not lawfully empowered to enforce the act. It is an unlawful invasion of rights, personal liberty and property. The act is illegal, inoperative and not binding because of the inconsistent and conflicting interpretations.

A general movement by the railroads of the East to test the legality of the Adamson eight-hour law affecting railroad employees is presaged by the action taken this afternoon by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Following the action by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central also filed a bill of complaint in the United States District Court in New York asking that the Adamson law be declared unconstitutional.

ATTERBURY SIGNS PLEA As affidavit to the truth of the facts set forth in the action brought by the Pennsylvania road is appended to the bill and signed by W. W. Atterbury, vice president in charge of operation.

The bill goes on to contend that Congress is not lawfully empowered to enforce such a measure and that the act itself deprives employe and complainant of liberty of contract.

COMPANY'S COMPLAINT

The bill says in part: "That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company now pays and did on September 3 and 5, 1915, pay to its engineers wages or compensation corresponding with the amounts or rates originally determined through and by awards made by boards of arbitrators appointed pursuant to agreement between the company and the said employes; that it now pays and did on September 3 and 5, 1916, pay to its firemen, conductors, trainmen and baggage men wages or compensation corresponding with the amounts or rates originally determined through and by awards made by boards of arbitrators appointed pursuant to the act of Congress of the United States, approved June 1, 1898, entitled 'An act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes,' generally known and referred to as the Erdman act or to the act of Congress of the United States, approved July 15, 1913, entitled 'An act providing for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employes,' generally known and referred to as the Newlands act.

The Adamson law is then given in its entirety.

BILL NOT BINDING, ROAD SAYS

The bill also contends that the Adamson law is illegal and inoperative and not binding upon the complainant because of the inconsistent and conflicting interpretations. It is pointed out that neither now nor at the date of passage of the act was there in existence any day measured by hours or work done that could be regarded as a standard day. Nor was there any wage paid that could be regarded as a standard for employe embraced in the act.

THE WEATHER

FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity—Unsettled this afternoon and tonight, with probably snow flurries; slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature about twenty-eight degrees; Thursday partly cloudy and continued cold; gentle variable winds.

Table with weather data including Length of Day, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, Dew Point, and Temperature at Each Hour.

FIRST SNOW OF WINTER HERE WITH COLD WAVE

Flurries Make Debut of Season as Thermometer Falls 19 Degrees

The first snow of winter fell in Philadelphia today after the mercury had slid down the thermometer nineteen degrees in twelve hours. In most parts of the city it melted, however, before it touched the ground. Today the city was the center of the eastern cold area, a record November cold wave having swept across the continent from the Northwest, breaking low temperature records for this time of the year in many parts of the country and as far South as the Texas panhandle.

The temperature was 34 degrees at 8 o'clock, and Forecaster George Bliss has predicted a temperature of 28 degrees or lower for tonight. Snow flurries were intermittent during the day. The temperature rose to 35 degrees at noon.

U. S. RETALIATION URGED AS ANSWER TO BOYCOTT NOTE

Drastic Action Unlikely, However, in View of Possible Results

WOULD MEAN TRADE WAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Publication of the note of the British Foreign Office refusing to modify the British blacklist of American business firms has brought scores of demands from business men that the United States now wield the weapon of retaliation, the instrument of last resort, as a means of obtaining relief.

Secretary of State Lansing and President Wilson today were nearing their final decision as to whether retaliation shall be employed and British ships be refused clearance from American ports when they refuse to carry the exports of the blacklisted firms. The matter has been given a great deal of attention by Secretary Lansing since receipt of the blacklist note, seven days before election.

Notwithstanding the flat refusal of Great Britain to adopt a policy in accordance with the demands of the United States, State Department officials today said there was small likelihood that retaliation would be employed.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, it was said, had resolved to accept the report of officials of the Department of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission, whose investigation of the subject brought recommendations that plans for retaliation be dropped. They held that such a course would result in the Allies adopting counter retaliation, which would play havoc with American commerce in all quarters.

A sharp rejoinder to the British note is not unlikely, some officials believe. They think the State Department will not overlook the following paragraph in the note, which is signed by Viscount Grey, British Foreign Minister:

I am bound to observe what I do not think will be denied that no adequate action has yet been taken by the Government of the United States to suppress breaches of neutrality of this particularly original kind, which I know it is the first to discountenance and deplore.

The "particularly original kind" referred to the Viscount's own statement that German business firms in the United States had been the bases of supplies for German warships and paymasters of "miscreants employed to destroy by foul means factories engaged in making or ships engaged in carrying supplies required by the Allies."

Aside from the assertions regarding this alleged failure of the United States Government to suppress such activities, the British note is largely a reiteration of the British contention that the blacklist policy, being directed entirely to the governing of the trading operations of British subjects, is entirely within British rights.

PARENTS AND DAUGHTER HELD IN DEATH OF GIRL

Finding of Body of Missing Daughter Reveals Alleged Murder in Illinois

PONTIAC, Ill., Nov. 15.—Jacob C. Diemer, wealthy retired farmer, his wife, Marie Diemer, and his daughter Magdalene were today formally charged with manslaughter in connection with the mysterious death of Christine Diemer, another daughter, a normal school graduate, whose bruised body was found in the Vermillion River. All three were arrested. They were later released on \$10,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

It developed that the murdered girl controlled the family finances. When Coroner Myers went to the farm and asked for the dead girl's personal papers, the father gave him two of his own notes, one for \$1300, and the other \$1200, both made out to Christine. He handed over also a check for \$50 which she had made payable to her father.

Miss Diemer disappeared October 27. The family said she had gone to Florida to spend the winter. This week Mrs. Frank Haines, rowing across the river, found the body. It was identified by the father and the theory of suicide was accepted until the coroner ordered an autopsy. Then it was revealed she had been murdered.

WILSON MAY TAKE PEACE INITIATIVE, APPONYI ASSERTS

Election Assured, President "May Prove Different," Hungarian Says

COMMON GROUND NEARER



COUNT APPONYI

By CARL W. ACKERMAN

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Campaign worries off his mind, his election assured, President Wilson "may prove an altogether different President and see his opportunity when the moment arrives to help obtain peace in Europe."

So declared Count Apponyi, one of the most prominent of Hungarian leaders and a world figure before the war in the peace-by-arbitration movement, on his arrival here today from Budapest to speak at a special meeting of the Reichstag. He declared peace was "getting nearer."

"I'm sure it's on its way," he said. And he added with a happy smile: "I don't mean peace will come next week or next month—or within two months even. I am only certain that the foundations for peace are now being laid. If you will compare the speeches of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg and Earl Grey, made at the beginning of the war, with what they have said recently, you will see that the two chief belligerents are getting on closer ground. They are still wide apart—but they are approaching a common ground. And why not? All we ask is security. We ask nothing but to be permitted to live and develop in peace."

"Yes," he answered, "the peace which closes this war must be a peace which guarantees future world peace—if such peace can be; and I don't know why not. Then all this horrible bloodshed will not be in vain for future generations."

"But does England want peace?" "There are peace parties in all countries—England, France, Russia. Of course

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GERMANS BATTLE IN VAIN TO REGAIN GROUND ON ANCRE

All Teuton Counter-Attacks Crushed by British, Haig Reports

FRENCH JOIN IN FIGHT

Extend Positions Near St. Pierre Vaast—6000 Foes Are Captured

LONDON, Nov. 15.

With no abatement in the fury that attended its initial smash, the British storm of metal and men against Germany's vaunted submarine fortifications on both sides of the Ancre River continues. All late dispatches from the front said German counter-attacks have been futile against the British, who are holding the outermost sections of positions taken at Beaumont, Hamel, Beaumont and St. Pierre Division.

General Haig officially reported to the War Office today that he has completely recaptured the ground recently won, and that he has taken many more prisoners. He announced he would send a more comprehensive report later.

The lavish outpouring of high explosives and shrapnel from the British big guns appeared to center on the German line drawn about Miraumont to the north and Grandcourt to the south. Miraumont is an important railway center and affords an avenue to Achiet-le-Grand, which is opposite Hebuterne and slightly more than two miles northwest of Bapaume. Grandcourt, on the Ancre's south bank, is on a south-eastern branch of the railroad that centers at Achiet-le-Grand after passing through Miraumont.

The terrific effort spent on capture of Beaumont, military experts said, coupled with operations described in late press dispatches from the front, led military experts to believe General Haig already has begun a flank movement, with his pivot at that village, to encircle Miraumont.

The number of prisoners taken continue to mount. Nearly 6000 were in the British rear when General Haig fled his last report. And the German losses also are reaching serious numbers. For the first time since the battle of the Somme began, the defenders' losses have exceeded those of the attackers, according to General Haig.

The mighty thrust which the British launched alone is now receiving the cooperation of the French. Strong French infantry attacks were driven home south of Bapaume. Throughout the night there was violent cannonading all along the twenty-mile strip of Somme front.

While German infantrymen sought to stem the onrush of the Allied formations, massed batteries of Krupp maintained curtains of drizzle along the rear of the new Allied positions.

Dispatches from the front today give graphic accounts of fighting amid the ruined buildings of Beaumont, which were captured by General Haig's men on Tuesday. The German garrison holding the village had fortified most of the houses and had built tunnels connecting up these blockhouses underground. Even the cellars had been turned into fortresses. When the British soldiers began to fight their way through the streets, clambering over the piles of wreckage, they were met with withering blasts from machine guns and rifles. The combat finally resolved itself into a hand-to-hand struggle, in which the bayonet played the chief part. Using their fists like clubs, the soldiers battered their way forward.

Canadian troops played a big part in the fighting. According to official dispatches from the Canadian headquarters to the War Office today the Canadians captured 1000 yards of German trenches, including the last section of German trenches, including the last section of German trenches.

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QUICK NEWS

P. R. T. ATTORNEY AGAIN FAILS TO SEE MAYOR

Ellis Ames Ballard, chief counsel for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, today made another unsuccessful attempt to confer with Mayor Smith relative to the proposed lease of the city's high-speed lines to the transit company. Mr. Ballard called on the Mayor's office a short time before 1 o'clock and found the Mayor absent. Yesterday afternoon he made a similar unsuccessful effort. On both occasions he declined to state whether he had come for appointment or whether he was simply trying to induce conference.

TODAY'S RACING RESULTS

First Race, selling, 2-year-olds, 7-1-2 furlongs—Meddling Mite, 07, Tappelman, \$13.50, \$8.00, \$3.30, won; Green Tree, 112, Lyle, \$3.50, \$2.50, second; Kathryn Gray, 112, Butwell, \$9.50, third. Time, 1:09 4-5.

BRYAN WILL BATTLE TO CONVERT DEMOCRACY TO PROHIBITION

WILLIAM JENNING BRYAN, the old-time leader of Democracy, has not added all personal interests and for the next four years will strive ceaselessly to make the Democratic party declare for national prohibition. The former Secretary of State, here today for the first time since the late campaign started, stated his purpose in unmistakable terms.

"When an issue arises," said Mr. Bryan, "it must be met. The prohibition issue is here. The Democratic party cannot afford to take the immoral side of a moral issue."

"My work during the next four years will be to do all that I can to make Democracy dry. That is the plain, unequivocal statement of my attitude."

"It is not at all impossible that the two parties will in 1920 enter into active rivalry for the dry vote of the country. The Democratic party does not owe anything to the political bosses who control the politics of wet cities, and a considerable majority of President Wilson's electoral votes came from dry territory."

"Of the dry States, seventeen went for Wilson, two more were close and in four other States which he carried, prohibition has virtually been decided on. The President carried nearly all the States in which women vote. Therefore, prohibition and woman suffrage are paramount to the party. They should not and will not be side-tracked."

Mr. Bryan will lose no time in getting to work. His drive against the liquor element in the party will be started from Indianapolis next Sunday morning, when he speaks before the Women's Christian Temperance Union's national convention. He will leave for Indiana tonight.

HUGHES LEADS WILSON IN MINNESOTA BY 223

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 15.—With ten precincts of civilian voters and soldier votes from fifteen counties missing, Hughes, at noon, led Wilson in Minnesota by 223 on the face of available figures. Returns today showed the same indifference, however, that will feature them until the official recount in Hennepin County (Minneapolis) tomorrow. Civilian voters thus far give: Wilson, 175,349; Hughes, 178,652. Soldier voters in fifty-six of seventy-one counties give: Wilson, 971; Hughes, 882. These totaled: Hughes, 175,531; Wilson, 175,411. Hughes' lead, 223.

REPUBLICANS SEE LITTLE HOPE OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Reception of the official presidential count in California today found Republican leaders almost hopeless of any important changes being made in the 2600 plurality given President Wilson in the unofficial returns. Hughes has made less than 200 votes net gain in the entire State. Of this 190 votes gain was obtained in Los Angeles County. About one-fourth of the precincts are still uncounted.

WILSON TO SET NOVEMBER 30 FOR THANKSGIVING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The White House today officially announced for the first time that President Wilson had designated November 30 as Thanksgiving Day. Doubt as to whether November 23 or November 29 would be selected has resulted in thousands of telegrams of inquiry being received in the last three days. The President has not yet completed his Thanksgiving Day proclamation.

PHILA. ELECTRIC CALLS ASSESSMENT OF \$2.50 ON STOCK

Directors of the Philadelphia Electric Company, at a meeting in Camden today, called an assessment of \$2.50 per share, making the stock full paid. The assessment is payable December 16. The last previous assessment was \$5 a share and was paid December 1, 1915, which brought the stock up to \$22.50 paid. The assessment called today was a step in the refinancing plan of the company. The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable December 15 to stock of record November 21.

CATTLE ON HOOF BRING \$11.40 A HUNDREDWEIGHT

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—A record price for beef cattle was paid at the local stockyards, when forty head, averaging 1357 pounds each, sold for \$11.40 per hundred pounds.

FIRE SWEEPING OIL STORAGE PLANT IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Commander Frederick A. Trout, of the battleship Illinois at Vera Cruz, reported to the Navy Department today that the fire at Puerto Plata, Mexico, in the oil storage quarters had destroyed four giant tanks filled with oil. Marines from the gunboat Whelpling have been landed to help fight the fire, but so far have been unsuccessful. The oil was consigned to the British Government.

TOTAL DEAD IN PADUA RAID NOW NINETY

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Thirty more bodies have been found in houses that were destroyed in the recent air raid on Padua, a news dispatch from Rome said today. This brings the total dead up to ninety.

SENATE MAY PROBE INDIANA CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Administration leaders here today are planning to have the Senate turn full attention to political affairs in Indiana when the investigation into national campaign expenditures is begun. Reports are current that approximately \$2,500,000 was spent in that State secretly by Republicans to bring about the election of James E. Watson, of Rushville, and Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, as United States Senators. It was learned today that Republican leaders in Congress will also insist upon a thorough examination of the Democratic expense account in Ohio, Kansas and California during the general investigation because no generally satisfactory explanation has yet been made as to why those normally Republican States went Democratic.

RAISE POTATOES WORTH \$840 ON THREE ACRES

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 15.—Guy King, Mapleville, brother of ex-Sheriff Otto W. King, has broken all local records by raising 600 bushels of peach blue potatoes off three acres of ground. He values the crop at \$840, or \$280 per acre.

THIS PORT CHOSEN FOR SEVEN HUGE TANKERS

Philadelphia will be the home port of the seven tankships which are being built for the Atlantic Refining Company for foreign service. Each tanker will cost at least \$1,000,000. Joseph C. Gabriel, marine superintendent for the company, announced that his corporation intended to make this port a shipping center.

ACCUSED OF KILLING MOTHER AND BROTHER

John Edward Teiper Placed on Trial at Buffalo Charged With Fiendish Crime

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—The trial which will determine whether John Edward Teiper is a matricide and fratricide, guilty of one of the most fiendish murder plots in criminal annals, began here today.

Debonair and well groomed, his cheeks rosy with the exercise of a mile walk from the penitentiary, the young defendant looked the picture of confidence as he took his place in the dock. He smiled coyly to his wife, seated nearby, and watched court proceedings with detached interest.

The murders occurred nearly a year ago. On Orchard Park highway, outside the city, Mrs. Agnes M. Teiper, her daughter and a younger son were returning home in an automobile after a visit to John Teiper. The latter was following in a second automobile. His story—and he was the only one able to furnish a connected version of the night—was that highwaymen suddenly attacked the car ahead of him. When he sought to interfere he was knocked senseless and robbed, he said.

Police found the mother and young son dead and the daughter clubbed into insensibility. They found valuables of which John Teiper said he had been robbed in a ditch nearby. The motive upon which they held Teiper for the crime was the sordid one of money—an inheritance hastened by crime. Young Teiper had a fortune of \$150,000, which she expected to divide equally among the three children.

BRIDE REFUSES DELAY; WEDS MAN IN HOSPITAL

Illness of Bridegroom Only Prevents Pomp and Circumstance of Nuptials

James A. Emmons, young society man, of 439 Carpenter street, Germantown, was attacked in a lounging robe and lay in his cot with a physician on one side and a nurse on the other when he was married in Chestnut Hill Hospital today to Miss Mildred Hughes, 1209 North Sixteenth street.

Young Emmons, who is convalescing from pneumonia, came through the ceremony in "fine shape," according to his physician, Dr. T. T. Thom. He didn't show a bit of temperature even when the final words of the ceremony were pronounced by the Rev. John W. Francis, pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, 1519 North Seventeenth street.

The pair were to be married at 6 p. m. today with some pomp in the Bellevue-Stratford. But the bridegroom was stricken with pneumonia, and it was found necessary to withdraw the invitations. The bride, however, was determined that the marriage should not be postponed, so she arranged to wed Emmons today at the hospital.

The Goodman room, wherein the ceremony was performed, was transformed into a bower with American Beauties and other flowers. Emmons was propped up in his bed with pillows, and he wore a little bouquet of lilacs of the valley in the right lapel of his lounging robe. His pale face wore a happy smile when the guests arrived. They were Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hughes, parents of the bride, the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. H. Emmons, the bridegroom's three brothers, French, Lewis and Grey Emmons, the attending physician, Doctor Lillom, and Miss Glackin, the nurse, who has been caring for the patient since his arrival at the hospital.

O'NEIL ORDERS PROBE OF ALL RISK CONCERNS

Insurance Commissioner Will Begin State-wide Investigation

STARTED BY PENSION MUTUAL DISCLOSURES

Wood Got Big Salaries for Little Work, According to Examiners

BELL WELL REWARDED

"Wizard" Wood No "Piker," Declares Commissioner

WOOD, "Insurance Wizard of America," paid himself enormous salaries for what Insurance Commissioner O'Neil regards as "doubtful service."

"Insurance Consolidator" Wood paid himself \$9600 a year from the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and \$7500 from Union Casualty Insurance Company, of this city, and figured on \$20,000 a year from the American Assurance Company."

Commissioner O'Neil says he discovered the "insurance wizard" was paying former Attorney General John C. Bell \$7500 a year for services as counsel.

Wood is described as "no piker" by Commissioner O'Neil, who also describes conditions of his companies' affairs as not "savory."

A sweeping investigation of insurance companies of all kinds doing business in Pennsylvania is planned by Insurance Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil as a result of the sensational disclosures of the affairs of the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., with offices in this city, and the Union Casualty Insurance Company, of this city.

Applications for receivers for both companies have been made by the Attorney General's Department. The deficit of the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company is said to be \$1,098,422, and the deficit of the Casualty Insurance Company more than \$200,000.

Both the Union Casualty Insurance Company and the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company are controlled by the Consolidated Investment Company, with offices in the Finance Building. The dominating power of this company is Lyndon D. Wood, who through a method of consolidation hoped to bring seventy-five insurance companies into one gigantic merger.

These plans fell through when the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company's tangled affairs became public.

The investigation, said Commissioner O'Neil, will cover secret and fraternal societies.

"I believe that we will be able before the first of the year," said Commissioner O'Neil, "to bring to the public information and conditions that will impel the Legislature to strengthen the State Insurance laws very materially, and bring under the supervision of the State Insurance Department every company issuing an insurance policy of any kind in this State."

The operations of Wood were exposed further today when application was made for appointment of a receiver for the Union Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia by Attorney General Brown at the request of Insurance Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil.

gigantic scheme to control seventy-eight insurance companies in this country, is president of the Union Casualty, which has offices at Third and Walnut streets.

Insurance Commissioner O'Neil had some startling things to say concerning the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which the "insurance miracle worker" is associated.

"The deeper we go into the failure of the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company," said O'Neil, "the more we find to interest us in our application for receivership. The department is rapidly coming into a lot of information which will be useful in clearing up what appears now to be anything but a savory situation."

In the application for receivership for the Union Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia it is asked that the officers of the company be required to show cause why the company should not be either dissolved or its affairs run by the Insurance Department in the interests of the stockholders. The rule is made returnable before Judge McCarrill November 23.

R. C. Bowers is president and Thomas Wood is secretary of the company.

BIG SALARIES TO WOOD

Commissioner O'Neil says that L. D. Wood, head of the Pension Mutual, has been paying himself enormous salaries for what O'Neil regards as very doubtful services. For instance, O'Neil says, Wood has paid himself \$9600 a year from the funds of the Pension Mutual and \$7500 from the funds of the Union Casualty Insurance Company, for which a receiver was asked in Harrisburg, and the commissioner says he intended to have a salary from the American Assurance Company of \$20,000 a year.

"Certainly no one could accuse Wood of being a piker," observed Mr. O'Neil.

The examiner, it is said, also discovered that Wood was paying John C. Bell as counsel or for other services \$7500 a year from the Union Casualty Insurance Company, and that one or two others got a like sum.

"Mr. O'Neil made no such statement,"

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